i-be-zi-il-la-zami-ni-in-pad-

دن د<u>ا</u>:

de mu-pad-da-mu mc-ca

"Thy darling hast thou named me," is my name.

dingir-gal-e kur-zag til-laba 1 sú-nd-sú be-in-dirig <u>ဌာ</u> " The great god (Enlil) has made thee most excellent unto the borders of all lands for ever.2

36. mu-ud-zu sud-sud-de -kug nam-til-la dirig 3 To lengthen thy years and days in the hely ... which abounds in life,

37. 38 [a-a] d-En-lil-li d-kur-ta d 4. . . sal-zi-de-cš-dig-ga-mu bi mu-un-da-an-ág 38 97.

. . , whom I cared for

faithfally

clared the ornole,

father Enlil in Ekur de

÷ 39 mūš nam NE ga-ga-an . na-an-kug-bi pa-è-a 39. 10

Ė d. Ur-d. Nin-urla-mu kurka-na-dy-e ŭ-di-gim kur-ri gi-li s gu-mu-ri (?)-£Ę.

he my Ur-Ninurta shall

devastate the lands.

".Ur-d.Nin-urta-mu d.Muul-lil-li[. . .] ki-sub-gú 7-kam-ma-ám 43-4. "My Ur-Ninurta Enlil ... 42. It is the seventh strophs.

has faithfully caused to

have the shepherding of

pře Pře nam-sib ka-na-ág-gà-kam zidé-es mu-[tuk-tuk]

and also construed with the accusative. supardu, " to brighten the mind," " to take an interest in," is a synonym, minā kabla šā uš pir da an ni, "why has sho turned her attention to me?" with the accusative, and the Semitic translation is construed in the same Descent of Ishlar, Obv. 31, restored from KAR., No. 1. Hence kable Note mind libba-sa ublanni, "why has she thought of me?"

PBS. x, 162, n. 6. fi-li-ag is clearly the original of filinmus = Ishlukti, "dostruction"; fi-li-en-md = egeru, "to bind"; 'cf. ni-fi-li-en-md et = illangiri, ASKT, 127, 45; illeningiri (1), SBIL, No. 22, 12 = SBP, 124. Miscel. Texts, 11, compared with SBH, 02, 29; and see SBP, 242, 53 = Cf. AJSL. 39, 175, 6.

2 Hero Innini addresses Ur-Ninurte.

3 Cf. 1i-la fe-dirig, RA. 16, 70, No. 4, 5.

4 For fi-li = abitu, var. of gul, v. K. 3931, Obv. 15, in S. A. Smith.

45. gis-gi-gal ki-im

Ġ. This is the antiphon.

Another strophe followed here, but the text is broken S. LANGDON.

## DENTALS AND CEREBRALS IN

in languages which are rarely (as Sinā) or never (many Hindi and (b) sounds "written locally with cerebral letters" two classes of sounds, (a) cerebral sounds (edge of soft painte) admits (JRAS., April, 1926, p. 319) that "cerebral" includes cerebrals would be admitted only if and when some local to this ciass and called "cerebral" by Professor Turner and and Laihndi dialects) locally written, are rightly attached The first are not known to exist: so far as we know, India he is criticizing not me, but most living Orientalists. He the best way of reaching the truth, gives me special pleasure; ledge my far deeper debt to him; a friendly discussion, he owes me have greatly touched me; I am proud to acknowother philologists. Otherwise the claim of a language to patriot wrote in it. by most scholars, are found all over India. The same sounds has none (ib. Jan. 1925, p. 89): the second, called "cerebral" Sir George Grierson's kind words about the debt he thinks

whose competence lies in literature, grammar, or philology uniair to quote in phonetic matters the opinions of men to be scrupulously fair in evidence, and as it would be most "cerebral", are pure nonsense, yet one uses these terms. I try letter"; "serebrait", "retroflex sound", and the very word but wish to avoid pedantry. Strictly speaking "cerebral I deprive myself of such support. I know well the difference between " letter" and " sound "

as well as now, they being my native sounds, I had insufficient mistukes of mine made long ago, when, though knowing the sounds and able to distinguish them from others, just Sir George refers (with approbation, alas!) to two old

phonetic knowledge, and like other writers in similar case made mistakes in description. It shows once more that without thorough phonetic training it is impossible to describe sounds correctly. In my books written years ago (including Sinā Grammar, written 1917), the popular descriptions of sounds, their nature, and difference from other sounds, may be taken as correct, but phonetic details must be treated with reserve. Northern Panjabi cerebral l, d, u, l, are articulated about a third of the way along the hard palate, (Laihadi just behind, Southern Panjabi in front; tongue-tip contact for l further forward than for l, d, u, l, l.

But my chief interest in Sinā sounds for the past seventeen years has been to establish beyond question the fact that there are two series t, d, n, r, and t, d, n, r, and that they are approximately the sounds denoted by these symbols in the Panjab and U.P. A few people have written on Sinā, but only Colonel Lorimer and I have studied and described the sounds. I may refer to my article, Bull. Sch. Or. Stud., vol. iii, pt. iv, 1925, on "The Sounds of Sinā", written in collaboration with Colonel Lorimer and Miss Armstrong. Aspirates are also dealt with. For dentals and cerebrals see, too, JRAS., Jan. 1925, p. 92, and for the striking confirmation by 'Abdu'l Ḥakīm's text, ib. p. 91.

T. GRAHAME BAILEY.

### "NO-LE" AND "NATUARA"

One of the few passages in the Tibetan "Annals of Khotan" (Li-yul-gyi-lo-rgyus) which is of more than local interest relates to what is called No-le. The passage deserves quoting in full. It occurs in the story of the two princes, Hdon-lidros, who became a monk, and his younger brother, the king Vijaya-Dharma.

"Then Hdon-bdros, looking in the direction of his kalyāņa-mitra, the Pandit Ārya Samantasiddhi in India, did obeisance to him with folded hands, and uttered a prayer and invited him. The Pandit came flying through the sky from India,

·brother princes who have not met, come in the sky and and Nagas having performed 'No-le', [the king] approved of thing to me, pray let me receive your forgiveness. The other went to the vicinity of the San-tir Vihira; his elder brother, should/not, in order to effect a reconciliation of the two might be built. 'It is not well,' he said, 'that the Thirty-three country, gave him friendly counsel as to how the Vihara and, arriving in the presence of king Edon-lidros in the Li given bad advice regarding the building of the Vihara he hands, they entered the Vihara and did pājā. The gods on the ground with folded hands, said, 'Arya, through younger, king Vijaya-Dharma, saluted his elder, and, kneeling prince Hdon-hdres, having happened to meet him there, the explained. King Vijaya-Dharma, himseif unable to resist the king's inquiring where all his courtiers were, the ministers another failed to resist and went there. Afterwards, upon music of the gods, such as had never been, one man after subjects that no man should be there. But, hearing the grand King Vijaya-Dharma had given orders to his ministers and members and of his children and so forth.' Accordingly the accomplished arduous deeds, making surrender of his bodily the Bhagavad Sakya-muni, during his career as a Bodhisattva perform in the Li country "No-le" and dramatic show of how mo-ka-ka-ron. So first with the Pandit Arya Samantasiddhi did not meet, asked pardon was built a Vihara called Hjahrequited by putting them to death, and made gift [of their the cuilding of the Viham and gave gifts: those who had on his part asked the younger's forgiveness, and, joining beg forgiveness of my great fault. That it be not an evil ignorance of your power I have done wreng. I have come to gods came to San-tir in the Li country and enacted how the As to the guardian deity of the Vihira, a god named Kapila aroseintho Licountry the Hina-yana school of the Sarvasti-vada property] (?). On the spot where the brothers, who previously Bhagavad Buddha formerly accomplished arduous deeds became in person its guardian. Down to the present time

BSOS Vol 3, 1923-25 pp. 799-802 1

दर्शिन्धा (m.) Adam's apple. gauga (n.) poison churned by the deadly poison. Gods from the ocean (2) any ("Abyssinian's fist"). (f.) stubbornness

equ (f.) the mendi plant (Lausonia & Fed (f.) existence. & [4 (n.) sacrifice. िसभवाद (nn.) glacier. mermis),

EHR (nr.) a horse. हिरिश (m.) Kṛṣṇa (S. हृषिक, organ of sense; र्म. lord). ોંડું સક) (adj.) murderous, cruel. ોંડ્સ ) हिर्ज्याले gold). (m.) Brahmā (Keyy

ধ্ববিধ (adj.) pardomable. স্থান (adj.) "the soul" (মুখ, body 十月, knowing).

### THE SOUNDS OF SINA

By T. GRAHAME BAILEY, assisted on the Phonetic side by LILIAS Armstrong and on the Sina side by D. L. R. Loriner

# CHART OF SINA CONSONANTAL PHONENES

Towel glide	Frientive	Inpped	Lateral	Nasul	Affile to	Plosive	
				Ħ	1	p. b. ph	Jubial
	4						l abio dental
		,	3	(n)	is. ish	t, đ, th	Lubio Dental
1	M	н	H	Ħ			Alveo-
	<u></u>			7	c, j, ch		Palato. Alveolar
1	1	· •	0	Þ		i, d, th	lletin
	- pq				è j ch		Retracted
٠.				(E)			Palatal
	××			۳		स एव स्रो	Vejur

Aspirate h, h in any vowel position.

n is strictly speaking dento-alveolo-palatal

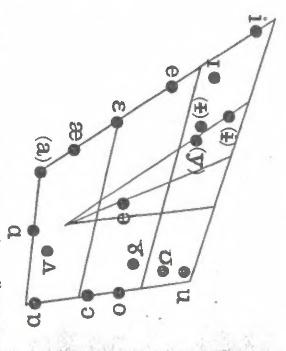
phonemes. Symbols in brackets indicate subsidiary members of other

is no retrogression. almost as soon as they are written. Happily it is all advance. There of the sounds written eight years ago in India, when it was impossible phonetics advance is so rapid that one's descriptions are out of date for me to consult anyone. Now I should like to alter some of it. In In my Shina Grammar just published there is a popular description

variations being disregarded. as a distinct, essential, and significant sound of a language, minor assigning one symbol to each phoneme (not to each speech sound), (iii) show their tongue position or place of articulation by correctly (i) decide what sounds are found in it, (ii) group them in phonemes, placing them on a sound chart. A phoneme may be popularly defined In order to indicate graphically the sounds of a language one must

VOL. III. PART IV.

CHART OF SINA VOWEL PHONEMES



Most of the above vowels are found nasal as well as non-nasal I do not remember nasal a, v, v, v.

Section I gives Col. Lorimer's and my joint views, with such qualifications on his part as are inserted within square brackets followed by the initial "L". Section II contains a number of minuter details for which I alone am responsible. The sound charts have been prepared by Miss Armstrong and myself. Col. Lorimer is in general agreement with them, but does not wish to commit himself to all the details ["regarding which I do not feel competent to form definite opinions": L.]. No two people speak a language alike; in India, especially in hilly regions, there are differences from village to village. Col. Lorimer and I worked with different men in different years. There are therefore naturally a few minor variations in our estimates of sounds. This holds in particular of vowels.

#### SECTION I

There are approximately 64 to 68 phonemes in Sinā, of which 40, including aspirated sounds, are consonantal. [Add "w": L.] This number may be slightly increased or decreased after further investigation; thus z, z may be varieties of i. p. [I think they are: L.] But for the present it may be accepted as practically correct. Of these phonemes, sixteen consist of pairs of advanced and retracted consonantal sounds, as follows. (The difference is significant.)

Advanced:—t, d, c, j, n, r, f, Z; retracted:—t, d, c, j, n, r, s, z. [The retraction of c, j(z), s, r is often so considerable as to be obvious to a European ear: L.] There are seven sounds which are found both aspirated and unaspirated, the difference being significant: p, t, b, c, t, c, k; aspirated, ph, th, sh, ch, th, ch, kh [ph being interchangeable with pf or f: L.] Sonants are not aspirated.

The dental fricatives 8 and 8 (English th in think and then) are not heard in Sinā. The velar fricatives  $\chi$  and  $\gamma$  (sometimes interchangeable with kh and g) are generally found in loan words such as khuda or  $\chi$  voda, God: jayıstan, Yāgistān. They are faintly pronounced.

There are approximately 24-28 vowel phonemes, 14 non-nasal vowels, 10 or more of these also nasal. [a doubtful: L.] i and r are retracted to i and i when one of the sounds c, j, s, z immediately follows or precedes. v is advanced towards y in a few words. Doubtless some law, not yet discovered, governs this fact. In the meantime, we may enter y as belonging to the v phoneme. [I know the change only as occurring optionally in a few words, when there is an i vowel in the next syllable: L.]

Some of the vowels appear in certain cases to be interchanged Such are a. A. a. w: i, I: o, Y, a, w: e, E.

c. j. j. z are not unlike English ch, j, sh, zh, but are unrounded and more advanced: c is unaspirated. c, j, s, z are the corresponding retracted sounds: lips unrounded.

b, m, g, n, s, z do not differ appreciably from the corresponding English sounds; p and k differ from English p and k in lacking aspiration.

f and  $\mathbf{v}$  are not unlike English f and  $\mathbf{v}$ , but are fainter. The friction is less and the acoustic effect is different.  $\mathbf{v}$  is sometimes weakened to  $\mathbf{v}$   $\{f\}$  L.

 ${\bf r}$  is a single tap  ${\bf r}$  as sometimes heard in Scotland or in English thrill.

nis as in English, but when accompanying is very far forward.

j is less consonantal, i.e. is more like e than in English. [T. G. B.'s medial j is often omitted by me, or rendered by i: L.]

#### SECTION II

n is not unlike the Italian and French sound [I agree: L.], but is further forward. It is made with the blade of the tongue against the alveolar ridge behind the upper teeth.

t, d are dental: t, d are the corresponding retracted sounds

companying high front vowels, they are more advanced.

n is never initial: when medial it is the same as in Panjabi, but is rther forward when final or with a high front vowel.

r is as in Urdu and Punjabi. It is never initial, and rarely [if ever, ] final.

h following a vowel tends to become somant, but otherwise is as in

b, g, d, d are sometimes, and l, r always, partly or wholly wocalized when final. [With more phonetic knowledge I should robably agree. I frequently have final p, k, t, corresponding to nedial b, g, d: also sometimes final s, c, s, corresponding to medial

J. z(j): L.]

The numbers in the following paragraphs refer to positions between the cardinal vowels. The nature of the vowels is shown by their position in the chart.

e has a position of about 13.

o is heard chiefly in loan-words: mo'ld', "Sunni priest," goga-

bort. T. when final and unstressed, has a range of about 63 to 71.

The Roman letters therefore one writes it sometimes -o and some-

A is very low, not much above a: [A\$, "mother-in-law,"

Tone.—There is a low rising tone heard in a certain number of words. Its first part occurs always in a stressed syllable; the second part is about a tone higher than the first. The rule for its incidence is not known except to this extent that all abstract nouns ending in ar and all conjunctive participles have it. Thus barrar, "greatness"; [73]; "swollen"; the, "having done."

Words illustrating corebrals and aspirates: jink, "living jink," rows": tam, "swimming": tam, "falling." "shutting tham, "cleaning," "sweeping": (ak, "pitchfork": chak, "day bat, "stone"; bat, "rice": bari bari, "a big pond": (khenk) bat, "stone"; bat, "rice": bari bari, "a big pond": (khenk) bat, "stone"; ken, "rock": par, "last year": phar, "turn"; "ck dam, "altogether, ctc."; Ek dam, "once": khrn, "shawl; "shawl, "s

texts at a very small cost.

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Quellenwerke des Islamischen Schrifterung. I. Band. Subeil und Neubehar, romantischen Gedicht des Mes'ad b. Ahmed (8. Jhdt. d. H.). Nach der einzig erhaltenen Handschrift in der Preuss. Staatsbibliothek, mit einem Geleitwort von J. H. Mordymann. (Handover, Orient-Buchhandlung Heinz Lafaire, 1925.) M. 25.

every student of Arabic, Persian, or Turkish will welcome the applicayears been a serious check to the progress of Islamic studies, and tion of the recently-improved method of photographic reproduction to the publication of texts hitherto inaccessible. The German the enterprising firm of Heinz Lafaire has now undertaken to render Oriental Society has made use of this method to bring out a new issue of publication is especially suitable in the case of unique manuscripts, unpublished works. It has rightly been recognized that this method available in a similar manner an entirely new series of hitherto of texts that have been long out of print and difficult to obtain, and of which only one copy is known to exist, so that no collation of other manuscripts is either possible or necessary. Accordingly, we are promised an edition of the early Ottoman chronicle of Bihishti, British Muscum. Persian scholars will see for the first time the Turks): only one manuscript of this work is known to exist, in the 1450 and 1520 (years that were so momentous in the history of the to whom his editor, Professor Babinger, assigns a period between Khwān-i-Ikhwān of that remarkable personage in the eleventh century, will make accessible the Universal History of Ibn Kathir and two Nāṣir-i-Khusraw, a copy of which has survived in the library of Aya of this series as at present planned. It will give a fresh impulse to volumes of Hamdani's Iklil. These works represent but a small part Sofia in Constantinople. To students of Arabic, Professor Grohmann the study of Islam by the materials that it will provide for further investigations into Muslim history, literature and culture, and deserves the support of all Orientalists, as it will provide them with readable The growing cost of printing texts in Oriental type has in recent